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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 71--78th Congress

Chapter 123--1st Session

H. J. Res. 133

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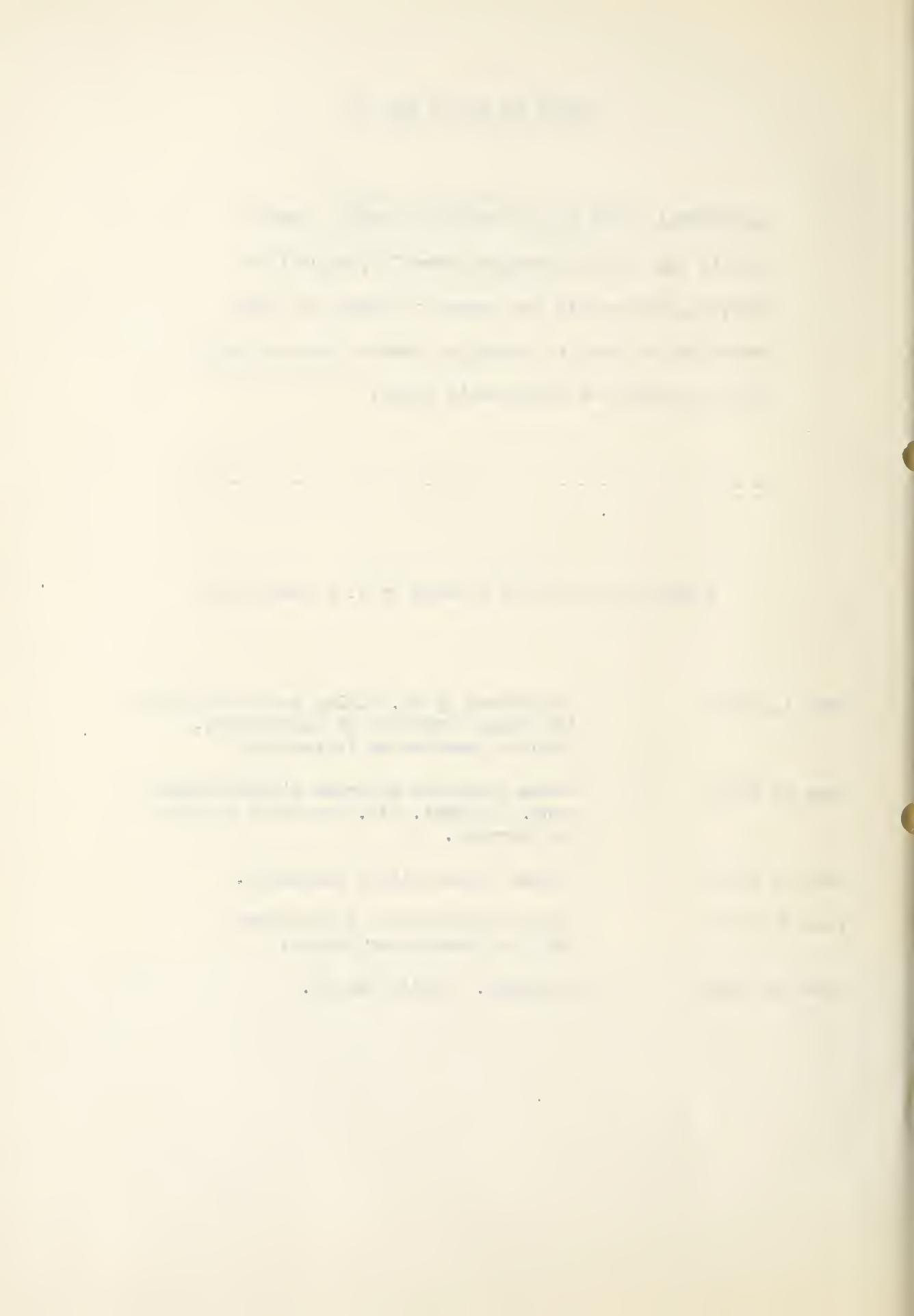
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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 71

ADDITIONAL SALES OF CCC WHEAT FOR FEED. Amends Public Law 18 by increasing from 225,000,000 to 275,000,000 bushels the amount of wheat for feed which may be sold by Commodity Credit Corporation at not less than the corn parity price.

Summary and Index of History on H. J. Res. 133

June 1, 1943	Introduced by Mr. Rizley and referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. Print of measure as introduced.
June 2, 1943	House Committee reported without amendment. H. Rept. 518. Print of measure as reported.
June 4, 1943	Passed House without amendment.
June 8, 1943	Passed Senate without amendment. Print of measure as passed.
June 14, 1943	Approved. Public Law 71.



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date
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78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 133

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 1, 1943

Mr. RIZLEY introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JOINT RESOLUTION

To permit additional sales of wheat for feed.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Act approved March 25, 1943 (Public Law 18,
4 Seventy-eighth Congress), be amended by deleting "two
5 hundred and twenty-five million bushels" and inserting in
6 lieu thereof "two hundred and seventy-five million bushels".

78TH CONGRESS H. J. RES. 133
1ST SESSION

JOINT RESOLUTION

To permit additional sales of wheat for feed

By Mr. RIZLEY

JUNE 1, 1943

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

Union Calendar No. 183

H. J. RES. 133

[Report No. 518]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 1, 1943

Mr. RIZLEY introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JUNE 2, 1943

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

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To permit additional sales of wheat for feed.

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- 3 That the Act approved March 25, 1943 (Public Law 18,
- 4 Seventy-eighth Congress), be amended by deleting "two
- 5 hundred and twenty-five million bushels" and inserting in
- 6 lieu thereof "two hundred and seventy-five million bushels".

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 133

[Report No. 518]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To permit additional sales of wheat for feed.

By Mr. RIZLEY

JUNE 1, 1943

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JUNE 2, 1943

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

WHEAT FOR FEED

JUNE 2, 1943.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. RIZLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 133]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 133) to permit additional sales of wheat for feed, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass.

The purpose of this legislation and the need for its enactment are shown in the following letter from the President of the Commodity Credit Corporation:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION,
Washington, D. C., June 1, 1943.

Hon. HAMPTON P. FULMER,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. FULMER: During the latter part of February 1943 the Secretary of Agriculture appeared before your committee in support of House Joint Resolution 83, which provided for an increase of 100,000,000 bushels in the quantity of wheat Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized to sell for feeding purposes during the current fiscal year. This resolution was approved on March 25 and sales of wheat for feed were resumed immediately.

At the time the Secretary appeared before your committee, it was believed that 100,000,000 bushels would be sufficient to cover necessary sales through the fiscal year. The feeding demand has been even greater than anticipated, however, and this is to advise you that the 100,000,000 bushels have now been sold. Shipments against these sales are still being made but these shipments should be completed in the very near future.

It is probable that during the latter part of June there will be many cases in which feeders will be without grain if additional sales of wheat for feed are not authorized. We estimate that an additional 25,000,000 bushels will be required to fill essential feeding requirements during the month of June and we believe that at least 50,000,000 bushels could be sold during the month of June at the prices authorized in House Joint Resolution 83 although a portion of this would not be shipped until July.

WHEAT FOR FEED

The sales of feed wheat have made a very important contribution to the livestock production program and the need of wheat for feed is particularly critical at this time while the volume of corn moving off farms is at a seasonally low level.

Sincerely yours,

J. B. HUTSON, *President.*

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 2a of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

[PUBLIC—No. 18—78TH CONG.]

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the limitation contained in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1943, on the quantity of wheat which Commodity Credit Corporation can sell for feed is hereby increased from one hundred and twenty-five million to [two hundred and twenty-five million bushels] two hundred and seventy-five million bushels: Provided, however, That no such wheat shall be sold at a price less than the parity price of corn at the time such sale is made: Provided further, That in making regional adjustments in the sale price of wheat, the minimum price shall not be higher in any area than the United States average parity price of corn.





Hinshaw Mansfield, Tex. Simpson, Ill.
 Hobbs Martin, Iowa Simpson, Pa.
 Haven Martin, Mass. Slaughter
 Hoffman May Smith, Ohio
 Holmes, Mass. Merrow Smith, Va.
 Holmes, Wash. Michener Smith, Wis.
 Hope Miller, Nebr. Sparkman Springer
 Horan Mills Stanley
 Jarman Monroney Starnes, Ala.
 Jeffrey Morrison, La. Starnes, N. H.
 Jenkins Mott Stewart
 Jennings Mundt Stockman
 Jensen Murray, Tenn. Murray, Wls.
 Johnson, Anton J. Newsome Sumner, Ill.
 Johnson, Luther A. Norrell Summers, Tex.
 Johnson, Lyndon B. O'Hara Sundstrom
 Peterson, Ga. Pace Taber
 Peterson, J. Phillips Talle
 Jonkman Ploeser Tarver
 Judd Phillips Taylor
 Kearney Poage Tibbott
 Keefer Poulson Towe
 Kefauver Price Vincent, Ky.
 Kilburn Priest Vinson, Ga.
 Kilday Randolph Vorys, Ohio
 Kinzer Rankin Vurzell
 Kleberg Reece, Tenn. Wadsworth
 Knutson Reed, N. Y. Ward
 Lambertson Rees, Kans. Weaver
 Landis Richards West
 Lenham Rivers Whitten
 Lea Rizley Whittington
 McCord Robertson Wigglesworth
 McGregor Robison, Ky. Willey
 McKenzie Rockwell Winter
 McLean Rodgers, Pa. Rogers, Mass.
 McMillian McWilliams Rahrbaugh Woodruff, Mich.
 Maas Rowe Woodrum, Va.
 Mahon Satterfield Worley
 Malone Manasco Short Zimmerman

NAYS—141

Angell Gavagan Myers
 Baldwin, N. Y. Gordon Norman
 Barry Gorski Norton
 Bates, Ky. Green O'Brien, Ill.
 Beall Hagen O'Brien, Mich.
 Bender Hays O'Connor
 Bennett, Mich. Hays O'Konski
 Bishop Heffernan Hoch O'Toole
 Blackney Holifield Outland
 Bloom Howell Preifer
 Bolton Hull Philbin
 Bradley, Pa. Izac Powers
 Brehm Jackson Pracht
 Buckley Johnson Rabaut
 Burchill, N. Y. Calvin D. Ramspeck
 Burdick Kee Reed, Ill.
 Busbey Kelley Rogers, Calif.
 Butler Kennedy Rolph
 Byrne Keogh Rowan
 Canfield Kirwan Sabath
 Carter Klein Sadowski
 Ceiler Kunkel Sasscer
 Coffee LaFollette Sauthoff
 Cole, Mo. Lane Scanlon
 Crosser Lemke Schiffler
 Cullen Lesinski Schuetz
 Curley Lewis, Ohio Scott
 D'Alessandro Luce Sheppard
 Dawson Ludlow Sheridan
 Day Lynch Smith, Maine
 Delaney McCormack Snyder
 Dickstein Dilweg McGranery Somers, N. Y.
 Dilweg Dingell McMurray Spence
 Dirksen Eberhardt Madden Stevenson
 Ellison, Md. Mansfield Sullivan
 Elmer Mont Troutman Voorhis, Calif.
 Engel Marcantonio Walter
 Fay Mason Wasilewski
 Feighan Merritt Weiss
 Fenton Miller, Conn. Wene
 Fitzpatrick Miller, Mo. Wheat
 Flanagan Miller Pa. White
 Fogarty Monkiewicz Wolfenden, Pa.
 Forand Morrison, N. C. Wolverton, N. J.
 Ford Mruk Wright
 Furlong Murphy

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Wickersham

NOT VOTING—59

Bell Cochran Culklin
 Boykin Cole, N. Y. Dles
 Cannon, Fla. Compton Domeneaux
 Capozzoli Costello Douglas
 Chapman Crawford Fulmer

Gallagher Kerr Robinson, Utah
 Gibson King Russell
 Gifford Larcade Schwabe
 Gillette LeCompte Sikes
 Gillie LeFevre Smith, W. Va.
 Granger McCowen Steagall
 Grant, Ala. McGehee Talbot
 Guyer Murdoch Thomas, Tex.
 Heldinger Nichols Tolan
 Hendricks O'Brien, N. Y. Treadaway
 Johnson, Ind. O'Leary Van Zandt
 Johnson, J. Leroy Pittenger Welch
 Johnson, Ward Plumley Whelchel, Ga.
 Kean Ramey Wilson

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Wickersham for, with Mr. Capozzoli against.

Mr. Grant of Alabama for, with Mr. Gallagher against.

Mr. Costello for, with Mr. Tolan against.

Mr. Gifford for, with Mr. King against.

Mr. Chapman for, with Mr. Smith of West Virginia against.

Mr. Schwabe for, with Mr. Pittenger against.

Mr. McGehee for, with Mr. Robinson of Utah against.

Mr. Steagall for, with Mr. Ramey against.

Mr. Domeneaux for, with Mr. Larcade against.

General pairs:

Mr. Thomas of Texas with Mr. Johnson of Indiana.

Mr. Dies with Mr. Treadaway.

Mr. Peterson of Florida with Mr. Cole of New York.

Mr. Nichols with Mr. Welch.

Mr. Russell with Mr. Douglas.

Mr. Whelchel of Georgia with Mr. Plumley.

Mr. Bell with Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Cannon of Florida with Mr. Talbot.

Mr. Cochran with Mr. Compton.

Mr. Fulmer with Mr. Weichel of Ohio.

Mr. Hendricks with Mr. Kean.

Mr. Granger with Mr. McCowen.

Mr. Sikes with Mr. O'Brien of New York.

Mr. Boykin with Mr. LeFevre.

Mr. Gibson with Mr. LeCompte.

Mr. Murdoch with Mr. Ward Johnson.

MR. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, I voted "yea." I have a pair with the gentleman from New York, Mr. Capozzoli. If present, he would have voted "nay"; therefore I withdraw my vote of "yea" and vote "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS

MR. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill S. 495, with Senate amendments hereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY]?

There was no objection, and the Speaker appointed the following conferees on the part of the House: Messrs. MAY, THOMASON, MERRITT, and SHORT.

GENERAL EXTENSION OF REMARKS

MR. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill S. 796.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY]?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the title of the bill S. 796 will be corrected.

There was no objection.

ACQUISITION AND CONVERSION OF CERTAIN AUXILIARY VESSELS FOR UNITED STATES NAVY

MR. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 1563) authorizing the acquisition and conversion or construction of certain auxiliary vessels for the United States Navy, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House may be read in lieu of the full report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement of the managers on the part of the House.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 2, 1943.)

MR. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, this is a bill that authorizes 1,000,000 tons of auxiliary ships. The Senate amended the bill by putting a proviso in it to the effect that the Navy could only have jurisdiction as to the design with reference to the auxiliary ships being built by the Maritime Commission for the Navy. We accepted that amendment.

The Senate also amended it by precluding the Navy from having jurisdiction of the designs of ships from July 25, 1942, to date. The Senate receded from that amendment.

Mr. Speaker, if there are no questions, I ask for adoption of the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ABOLISHING CERTAIN NAVAL TRUST FUNDS

MR. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 2584) to abolish certain naval trust funds and deposits thereto, and to simplify naval accounting procedure, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House may be read in lieu of the full report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement of the managers on the part of the House.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 2, 1943.)

MR. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, this bill and the conference report relate to the abolishment of what is known as the hospital fund. The hospital fund under previous law is created by the fines and forfeitures and a 25-cent deduction

from the monthly pay of officers and enlisted men. In view of the fact that the committee has adopted the policy of abolishing the hospital fund and transferring it into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, we do not feel that the enlisted and officer personnel should be required to pay \$2.40 to go into the fund. The maintenance of the hospital is to be in the same manner as the Army hospitals; that is, by direct appropriation.

Mr. MAAS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. MAAS. This merely puts the Navy on an exact par with the Army?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. That is correct. Mr. Speaker, if there are no questions I ask for the adoption of the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I would like to know if the Speaker will recognize me at this time to ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill H. R. 2589.

The SPEAKER. Is there a unanimous report from the committee?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. There is a unanimous report from the members who were present this morning. It relates to the WAVES legislation, and we have met the opposition that was pointed out on the floor during the last consideration of the bill.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. Is that the bill the gentleman spoke to me about?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. It is.

Mr. McCORMACK. Has the gentleman conferred with the minority leader?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I have conferred with the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MAAS]. I did not speak to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN], but I did say to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MAAS] that I would ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am sorry the gentleman did not speak to me, as I have informed a good many Members of the House that there would be no other legislation taken up for consideration this afternoon.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my request.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, what I am saying now has no application at all to my distinguished friend from Georgia, and this expressly does not apply to his present unanimous-consent request, because there is no more cooperative and able Member of the House than the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, the gentle-

man from Georgia [Mr. VINSON]. However, for the RECORD I wish to say that I shall insist that all unanimous-consent requests in the future be taken up with the minority leader and the majority leader.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I agree with what the gentleman says.

Mr. McCORMACK. And I shall insist upon that.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I asked the Speaker if he would recognize me to make the unanimous-consent request.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am merely making an observation, and as I indicated, I eliminated the gentleman from Georgia in my statement.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I withdraw my request.

The SPEAKER. And in the future I suggest the presiding officer should be consulted.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 1762) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

I have spoken to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] and he has no objection.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Chair appointed the following conferees on the part of the House: Messrs. WOODRUM of Virginia, FITZPATRICK, STARNES of Alabama, HENDRICKS, WIGGLESWORTH, DIRKSEN, and CASE.

WHEAT FOR FEED

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 133, to permit additional sales of wheat for feed.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the act approved March 25, 1943 (Public Law 18, 78th Cong.), be amended by deleting "two hundred and twenty-five million bushels" and inserting in lieu thereof "two hundred and seventy-five million bushels".

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the author of the resolution to give us a brief statement of what is proposed to be done under the resolution.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, this resolution simply amends Public Law No. 18, which authorized the Commodity Credit Corporation to sell an additional 100,000,000 bushels of wheat for feed. They have already sold the 100,000,000 and have received many other demands

for wheat from feeders throughout the country.

I have received a report from the Commodity Credit Corporation in which they agree that this legislation should be passed, the object of which is simply to amend the present existing law by adding 50,000,000 bushels.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIZLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The purpose of this resolution is simply to relieve the shortage and to take the wheat from Government storage?

Mr. RIZLEY. That is right. Demands have been received from all over the country that more of this wheat be released for feed, and this resolution will permit the Commodity Credit Corporation to sell an additional 50,000,000 bushels.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. RIZLEY. Yes.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. There is no other change in the existing law proposed by this amendment except to add this 50,000,000 bushels?

Mr. RIZLEY. That is correct.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. No other change is proposed in the law as it now stands?

Mr. RIZLEY. That is correct.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I do so for the purpose of asking the gentleman if he has conferred with the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture about the resolution.

Mr. RIZLEY. I have conferred with the chairman of the committee; I also conferred with the Speaker and with the majority and minority leaders of the House.

Mr. PACE. The resolution is acceptable to the chairman of the committee?

Mr. RIZLEY. Yes.

Mr. PACE. He is absent and I make this inquiry for that reason.

Mr. RIZLEY. I have consulted him. The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. McGEEHEE] be permitted to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]



78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 133

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 8 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943

Considered, read the third time, and passed

JOINT RESOLUTION

To permit additional sales of wheat for feed.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Act approved March 25, 1943 (Public Law 18,
4 Seventy-eighth Congress), be amended by deleting "two
5 hundred and twenty-five million bushels" and inserting in
6 lieu thereof "two hundred and seventy-five million bushels".

Passed the House of Representatives June 4, 1943.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 133

JOINT RESOLUTION

To permit additional sales of wheat for feed.

JUNE 8 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943

Considered, read the third time, and passed

toward attaining these ends, in that said organization—

(1) Will assist in the coordination and complete utilization of the military and economic resources of all member nations in the prosecution of the war against the Axis;

(2) Will better enable the establishment of satisfactory temporary administrations for Axis-controlled areas of the world as these are occupied by United Nations forces until such time as permanent governments can be established;

(3) Will further the administration of relief and assistance in economic rehabilitation in territories of member nations needing such aid and in Axis territory occupied by United Nations forces;

(4) Will enable the development of procedures and machinery for peaceful settlement of dissensions and disagreements between nations; and

(5) Will provide for the assemblage and maintenance of a military force and the suppression by immediate use of such force any future attempt at military aggression by any nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the senate (the house of representatives concurring). That the Legislature of Alabama does hereby approve United States Senate Resolution 114, and does urge its speedy adoption by the Senate of the United States; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Senators from Alabama, and to each of the four Senators who joined in presenting this resolution.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. VAN NUYS, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

H.R. 1203. A bill to eliminate private suits for penalties and damages arising out of frauds against the United States; with amendments (Rept. No. 291).

By Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

S. 674. A bill authorizing the payment of allowances in lieu of quarters or rations in kind to certain enlisted men; with an amendment (Rept. No. 292).

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. WHITE:

S. 1169. A bill for the relief of Samuel Margolin; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WALSH:

S. 1170. A bill authorizing the conveyance to the State of Virginia, for highway purposes only, of a portion of the Naval Mine Depot Reservation at Yorktown, Va.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

ADDITIONAL SALES OF WHEAT FOR FEED

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, I wish to have a measure taken up in order to expedite an issue raised last Friday, when the Senate unanimously amended the lend-lease bill by adopting a provision enabling 50,000,000 bushels of wheat to be released for sale. I find, on my return today, that last Friday the House of Representatives passed a joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 133, identical with the Senate amendment to the lend-lease bill, and it is now on the desk of the Vice President.

I ask unanimous consent that House Joint Resolution 133 be considered and passed at this time, in view of the fact that the Senate unanimously adopted

the same provision last Friday, in exactly the same form, as an amendment to the lend-lease bill, as I have already stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 133) to permit additional sales of wheat for feed, which was read twice by its title.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES ADOPTED BY AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a declaration of principles recently adopted by the American Agricultural Institute.

There being no objection, the declaration of principles was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

1. The increase and dissemination of information in the fields of agricultural science and economics.
2. Adequate production on American farms and in American factories.
3. Recognition of the right of American producers to the American markets, and full protection of such rights.
4. Support of sound cooperative associations.
5. Continued study of the problem of securing for agriculture its fair share of the national income in peacetime as well as war, and of efforts to bring about a just and permanent solution.

6. A better understanding between agriculture, industry, and labor, with mutual confidence, respect, and cooperation.

7. Protection of individual rights and liberties. Encouragement of individual initiative. Support of the doctrine of self-help.

8. The right of every man to sell his services or his products without interference, and to increase his earning power by improving his skill or increasing his output.

9. Evaluating every business institution or activity by the service it renders to society.

10. The best possible transportation facilities, at the lowest costs consistent with good service. Impartial encouragement of rail, water, highway, and air transport, and coordination where possible.

11. Restriction of governmental activities to the legitimate and necessary functions of government. Abolition of unnecessary bureaus, boards, commissions, and authorities. A simplified but effective regulatory system, with industry and labor subject to equal controls, and assuming equal responsibility.

12. Rigid control of Federal, State, and local governmental expenditures. An equitable taxation system, with levies held to the lowest possible levels.

13. Preservation of American institutions and the American way of life.

14. Promotion of international commerce and good will.

The board of directors announce that plans are under way for extending and enlarging the research and educational work of this organization. A long-time program for the economic and social welfare of agriculture is being developed. The Institute hopes to make substantial contribution to the national effort to avoid a repetition, in the coming post-war period, of the disastrous experience of agriculture following World War No. 1.

EFFECTS OF ROLL-BACKS AND SUBSIDIES ON FOOD PRODUCTION—ADDRESS BY SENATOR CAPPER

[Mr. CAPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address delivered by him on June 6, 1943, discussing the disastrous effects of roll-backs and subsidies on food production, and two letters on the same subject, which appear in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY SENATOR BURTON AT COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF MOUNT UNION COLLEGE

[Mr. BURTON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a commencement day address entitled "Look Up America, Look Up!" delivered by him at Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio, on June 6, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY SENATOR McFARLAND BEFORE JEWISH WAR VETERANS

[Mr. MEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Senator McFARLAND at the Forty-eighth National Memorial Service of Jewish War Veterans of the United States, in New York City, May 22, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

ENLARGEMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY—STATEMENTS BY WILLIAM GREEN AND PHILIP MURRAY

[Mr. MURRAY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD statements by William Green and Philip Murray, and an editorial in the Washington Daily News, concerning the Wagner-Murray-Dingell social security bill, which appear in the Appendix.]

UNIFORM OPENING OF POLLS ON ELECTION DAY

[Mr. LUCAS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial concerning pending legislation providing for the uniform opening of the polls on election day, published in the Springfield (Mass.) Republican of May 19, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

CONFIRMATION BY THE SENATE OF CERTAIN GOVERNMENTAL EMPLOYEES

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 575) to provide that officers in the executive branch of the Government who receive compensation at a rate in excess of \$4,500 a year shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in the manner provided by the Constitution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] in the nature of a substitute.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate resume the consideration of House bill 2481, the agricultural appropriation bill.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, that is entirely satisfactory.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2481) making agricultural appro-

priations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the first committee amendment passed over.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 66, line 11, after the word "amended", it is proposed to strike out "*Provided further*, That none of the fund made available by this paragraph shall be used for administrative expenses connected with the sale of Government-owned or Government-controlled stocks of farm commodities at less than parity price as defined by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938" and in lieu thereof to insert "*Provided further*, That none of the fund made available by this paragraph shall be used for administrative expenses connected with the sale of Government-owned or Government-controlled stocks of farm commodities at less than parity price as defined by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 or the comparable price as provided by section 4 (a) of the act of July 1, 1941 (Public Law No. 147, 77th Cong.): *Provided further*, That the foregoing shall not apply to the sale or other disposition of any agricultural commodity for distribution exclusively for relief purposes, nor to commodities which have substantially deteriorated in quality or are sold for the purpose of feeding or the manufacture of ethyl alcohol, butyl alcohol, acetone, or rubber, or the extraction of oil, or commodities sold to farmers for seed or commodities sold for export or new or byproduct uses: *Provided further*, That no wheat or corn shall be sold for feed at a price less than the parity price of corn at the time such sale is made: *Provided further*, That in making regional adjustments in the sale price of corn or wheat the minimum price need not be higher in any area than the United States average parity price of corn."

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I think this is the amendment which I asked to have go over until today.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator is correct.

Mr. McNARY. I did not make the request in my own capacity, but a Senator who was absent yesterday and is absent today asked me to have the amendment go over. I am advised through his office that he has no objection to the amendment. Therefore I am willing that action be taken without further discussion, so far as that Senator is concerned and so far as I am concerned.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Georgia if this is the amendment on page 66 restoring the parity-price provision?

Mr. RUSSELL. The amendment is found on page 66 of the bill, and it is practically the same language as that carried in the present appropriation law, under which the Commodity Credit Corporation is now functioning, the difference being that last year the Senate committee placed a limitation of 125,000,000 bushels on the quantity of wheat that could be sold for feed. Early in this year the feed situation became so acute throughout the country that it was necessary to pass an act permitting the sale of another 100,000,000 bushels of wheat for feed. The Senator from

New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] a few moments ago presented and the Senate passed a House joint resolution permitting the sale of 50,000,000 more bushels of wheat for feed between now and the beginning of the next fiscal year. The provision of the committee amendment as it applies to next year contains no limitation on the amount of wheat which may be sold for feed. Today a very acute condition prevails throughout the entire country, and there is an unquestioned need for more feed for livestock and poultry, due to the unusual demands of the war for foodstuffs.

Mr. President, I do not think there is any objection to the committee amendment. As yet none has been raised. Even those who opposed a similar provision which was placed in the bill last year have favored legislation subsequently enacted increasing the amount of wheat which would be available for this purpose.

Mr. LODGE. I thank the Senator from Georgia for the information.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The next committee amendment passed over will be stated.

The next amendment passed over was, on page 68, after the word "newspapers", to strike out "\$300,000,000" and insert "\$400,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment passed over was, on page 68, line 3, after "\$400,000,000", to strike out the comma and the words "to remain available until June 30, 1945, solely for programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and for compliances with soil-building practices and water-conservation practices under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, pursuant to 1943 programs carried out during the period July 1, 1942, to December 31, 1943, inclusive," and in lieu thereof to insert a comma and the words, "to remain available until June 30, 1945, for compliance with programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and the act of February 29, 1936, as amended, pursuant to the provisions of the 1943 programs carried out during the period July 1, 1942, to December 31, 1943, inclusive."

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, has the amendment at the top of page 68 been acted upon?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Yes, that amendment was agreed to. Does the Senator wish that the vote by which the amendment was agreed to be reconsidered?

Mr. BYRD. I simply wanted to express my opposition to the increase from \$300,000 to \$400,000,000. I think the time has come when the farmers, instead of being given subsidies, should have an increased price for their products. I do not intend to ask for a yea-and-nay vote on this amendment.

Mr. TYDINGS. I hope the Senator will do so, because I think it is important that the question be voted on. I hope

that even if it be by voice vote only, a vote will be taken on the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Virginia desire that the vote by which the amendment was agreed to be reconsidered?

Mr. BYRD. I ask that the vote by which the amendment was agreed to be reconsidered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the vote by which the amendment appearing in line 2 on page 68 was agreed to will be reconsidered.

Mr. BYRD. I am opposed to the Senate committee amendment. I am willing to support a \$300,000,000 appropriation, as provided by the appropriations bill as passed by the House, but I think that is a sufficient amount, and that we should not increase it to \$400,000,000. The time has come when we should give the farmers a reasonable and proper price for their products and eliminate subsidies. If we cannot eliminate them now, I do not think we can ever do so.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, we naturally feel reluctant during time of war to change the system which has been in effect and which primarily was introduced as a depression aid to agriculture. However, today all the money which is appropriated in this bill for any purpose whatsoever is borrowed money. The Government is not taking in sufficient money to pay for its war effort, and of course agriculture is a part of its war effort, but not primarily a governmentally operated war effort, because the farmer is an individual businessman. If he needs \$300,000,000 for aid in one way or another, it seems to me that in these times the prices he receives should be fair and should furnish the aid, and it should not be sought through an indirect appropriation by the Government, which only adds to the national debt.

Let me briefly illustrate, that if \$400,000,000 is appropriated a year for this purpose, and the war lasts 3 years, it means that a sum in excess of \$1,000,000,000 will be added to the national debt, which the returning troops, as well as our own generation, and perhaps future generations, will have to pay. I think we have reached the point in these times when a great many of the depression agencies should be eliminated. I do not believe it is sound to carry them through this period. If after the war is over, we fall into a period of business depression, as is not unlikely, pending the readjustment, and have to establish these agencies and functions over again, that is one thing, but I believe we have today reached the point where many of the depression-created agencies and functions should be reduced or eliminated.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I merely wish to repeat the statement I made yesterday in regard to this item. For a number of years this appropriation for soil conservation payments to farmers has been \$500,000,000. Last year it was reduced to \$450,000,000. This year the Bureau of the Budget reduced the amount to \$400,000,000. To assure a further reduction next year language has been placed in the bill as it appears at the bottom of page 69, which provides



[PUBLIC LAW 71—78TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 123—1ST SESSION]

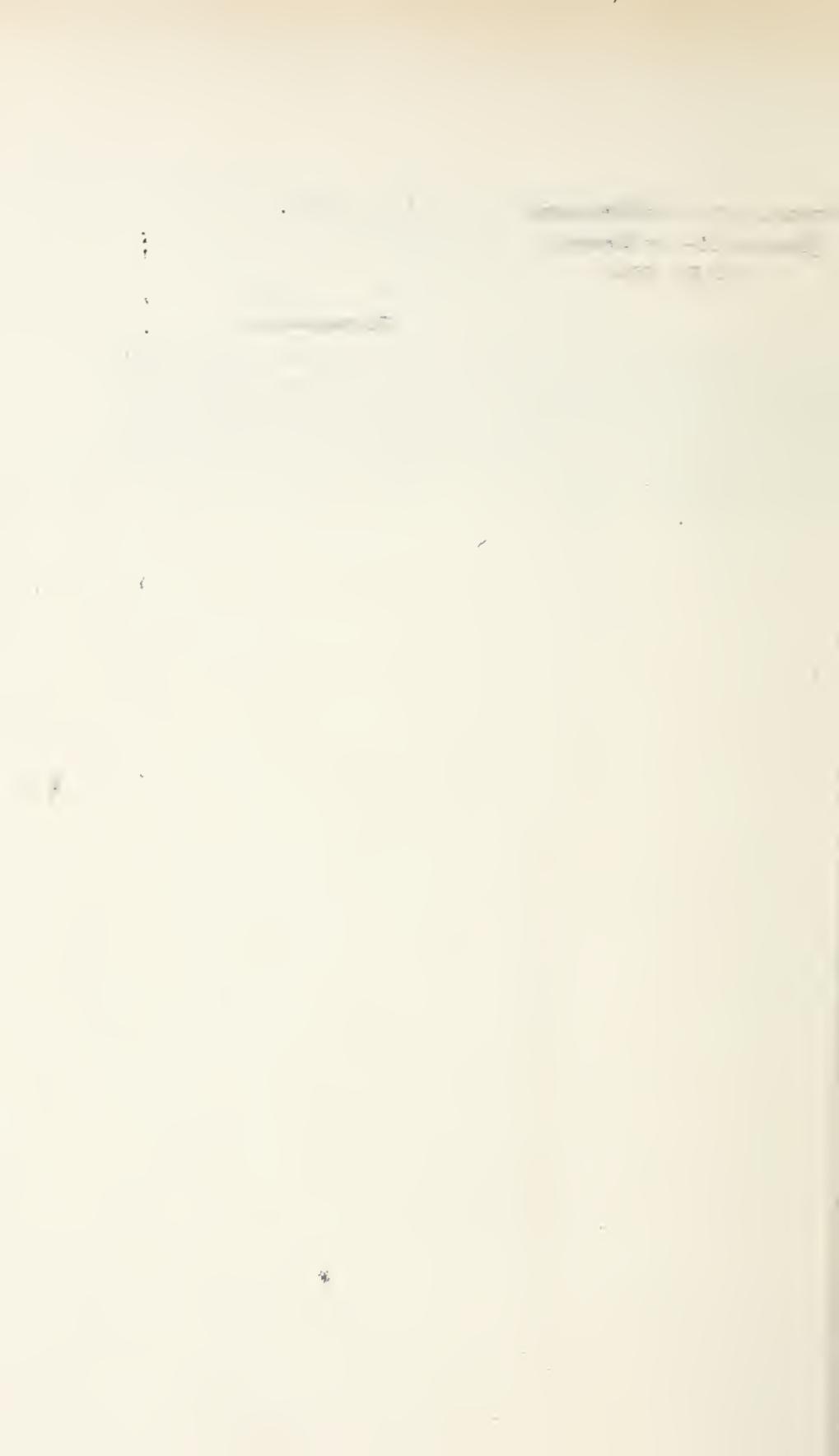
[H. J. Res. 133]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To permit additional sales of wheat for feed.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act approved March 25, 1943 (Public Law 18, Seventy-eighth Congress), be amended by deleting "two hundred and twenty-five million bushels" and inserting in lieu thereof "two hundred and seventy-five million bushels".

Approved June 14, 1943.



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